FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 126 *27 June 1980*

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Niger President Arrives in Manama for 3-Day Visit C 1

OMAN

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Foreign Issues C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister's Meeting With Harold Brown Reported C 2
PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's Visit to Kingdom Announced C 2

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Meets, Issues Statement C 3

YAR

PRC Economic Delegation Concludes 25-Day Visit C 7
PDRY Judicial Delegation Arrives in San'a' 26 June C 7

EGYPT

Butrus Ghali Interviewed on Mideast Settlement D 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 16 Jun]
U.S. Ambassador Cited on East Jerusalem Remarks D 3
Israeli Military Delegation Leaves Cairo 26 June D 3
OCTOBER Raps Begin Protest Over Giving Information to PLO [22 Jun] D 3
Libya Reportedly Installs Missiles Along Egyptian Border D 4
Opponents of Tehran, Tripoli Regimes Seek Refuge in Cairo D 5
[London AL-MAJALLAH 21-27 Jun]
London Paper Reports Visit to Shah by Bakhtiar's Wife, Son D 5
[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 25 Jun]
As-Sadat, Afghan Rebel Leader Exchange Cables D 5
Vice President Mubarak Discusses Current Issues D 6
France To Supply Egyptian Navy With Missiles D 7

IRAQ

Foreign Ministry Source on Iranian Border Clashes E 1
Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan Reports Operations Against Government E 1

SYRIA

President al-Asad Receives Romanian Party Delegation H 1
Signing of Agreement H 1
Niger President Kountche Leaves Syria 26 June H 2
Text of Joint Statement H 2
TISHRIN Calls for Improving Relations With USSR H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B: Support Libya Against Egyptian Threats [23 Jun] I 1

LIBYA

Hawatimah's Message to Al-Qadhdhafi Denounces As-Sadat I 2
Tension Increases Along Libyan-Egyptian Border I 2

MAURITANIA

Committee Session Views Libyan-Egyptian Situation I 3
Minister Discusses Future of Western Sahara Region I 3
[Paris LE MONDE 20 Jun]

ISRAEL

Details Sought on Egyptian Preconditions for Talks [MA'ARIV 26 Jun] N 1
Burg Meets With Begin Prior to Washington Departure N 1
IDF Post-Autonomy West Bank Deployment Presented N 1
Recent Egyptian Autonomy Declarations Reviewed N 2
Begin Addresses Zionist Council on U.S.-Arab Arms Deals N 3
Council Prosettlement Resolution N 3
Skepticism Expressed on PLO Evacuation of Sidon N 3
Southern Lebanon's Haddad Meets With Begin N 4
Begin: No Date Set for Office Move to East Jerusalem N 4
[HA'ARETZ 26 Jun]
Chief of Staff: Further Defense Cuts Harmful N 4
National Defense Fund Established; Contributions Set N 5
Labor Party Issues Internal Policy Document N 5
Aridor Reaction to Document N 5
Further Details N 6
Dayan Comments on Elections, Settlement Policy [HA'ARETZ 25 Jun] N 6
U.S. Team To Investigate Airfield Construction Project N 7
[MA'ARIV 26 Jun]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Liberia's Matthews Departs Sierra Leone 25 June Q 1
Morocco's Boucetta on OAU Recognition of Polisario Q 1
OAU Seeks To Tighten Oil Embargo on South Africa Q 1
New President of African Development Bank Elected Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Yugoslavia's Doronjski on Election R 1
[Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA 22 Jun]
Addis Ababa Radio Comments on Use of Diego Garcia R 1
ONA Interviews Eritrean Front Representative R 2

SOMALIA

Reasons for Ethiopian 'Aggression' Discussed R 2

UGANDA

Conservative Party Issues Six-Point Platform R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

ZAIRE

Proceedings of 24 June MPR Political Bureau Session S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Pakistani Envoy Briefs Limann on Afghan Situation T 1

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Has 1-Day Meeting With Liberian Delegation T 1

LIBERIA

Monrovia Minisummit Rescheduled for 27 June T 2

NIGERIA

Troop Commitment to UN Peacekeeping Force Reaffirmed T 2
Need To Redress Trade Balance With Yugoslavia Discussed T 2
Paper Questions Security of Embassy in Monrovia T 3
[DAILY TIMES 18 Jun]

SENEGAL

Stevens Returns, Says Dam Construction To Begin in 1980 T 4

SIERRA LEONE

USSR Submits Protocols Concerning News Dissemination T 4

UPPER VOLTA

Pakistani Envoy Meets Lamizana, Comments on Afghanistan T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Text of Communique Detailing South African 'Invasion' U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

ADN Reports Interview With ANC's Oliver Tambo U 2

BAHRAIN

NIGER PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MANAMA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

JN261800 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 June--Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state in Niger, arrived in Manama this evening on an official 3-day visit to Bahrain. He was received at the airport by the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; the heir apparent and defense minister, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; the foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; a number of ministers and the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bahrain.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN ISSUES

JN261229 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Muscat, 26 June--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais 'Abd al-Mun'im Zawawi has announced his country's support for any meeting which might be agreed upon to bolster stability and security in the gulf region in the service of common interests, particularly if such a meeting is based on the foundations of understanding and rapproachement. However, the Omani minister cautioned that such a meeting would need good preparation in order to guarantee tangible results, which would embody gulf unity, cohesion and solidarity and attain the aspired level.

In an interview published today in the Omani magazine AL-'AQIDAH, Zawawi affirmed that there is considerable cooperation and coordination among the region's states on all levels and in all fields.

On another matter, Zawawi stated that his country has not received any official PLO request to open a PLO office in Muscat.

In reply to a question on whether Oman's support for the Iraqi national declaration would mean any change in Omani policy on the facilities which will be granted to the U.S. forces, Zawawi said that his recent visit to Iraq was tantamount to a sincere Omani initiative to conduct dialogue and exchange viewpoints with Iraqi officials on ways to promote bilateral relations and remove any misunderstanding which might have taken place in the past following the tepidity that prevailed over Omani-Iraqi relations.

Zawawi pointed out that he explained to the Iraqi officials his country's vision of the march of Omani-Iraqi relations and the foundations for promoting and bolstering these relations. The Omani minister described the Iraqi national declaration as a positive initiative and a constructive step toward bolstering Arab solidarity within the framework of the sovereignty and independence of every state, particularly at this sensitive stage.

The Omani minister affirmed that the understanding which occurred recently between Oman and the United States is an issue of relations established between one state and another within the framework of sovereignty and independence.

In answer to the question on U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers which will be carried out next month, Zawawi said that these maneuvers are considered internal affairs of concern to both these states, adding that Oman's regional border would not be an arena for such maneuvers and that so far, such a role has not been requested of it.

Concerning the qualtity and type of aid which the United States will grant to his country, the Omani minister said that talks are still continuing with the U.S. Government, adding that it is still too early at present to comment on the quantity and type of aid.

In answer to a question on the possibility of rapproachement between his country and the PDRY, Zawawi said: The Sultanate of Oman has welcomed the initiative carried out by the brothers in the gulf states in order to achieve such rapproachement. Indeed, we are waiting for the outcome of the contacts, which are being conducted by Kuwait to this effect.

The Omani minister described his country's relations with Iran as natural. Zawawi stressed the need to find a way to help Iran emerge from such an incompatible confrontation with the United States, pointing out that the continuation of the causes of such a confrontation will threaten the security and safety of all the region's states.

The Omani minister cited the talks which he held in Britain during his recent visit there, saying that there were no specific issues discussed with the British officials. Zawawi added that this visit, however, provided an opportunity for exchanging viewpoints on the current political situation and events and on issues of common concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER'S MEETING WITH HAROLD BROWN REPORTED

LD261334 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, conferred at noon today with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The meeting was attended by the American assistant secretary of defense. Prince Sultan invited Mr Brown to lunch.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD'S VISIT TO KINGDOM ANNOUNCED

LD261330 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Here follows a statement by the Royal Court issued today.

At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, will pay a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Saturday, 28 June 1980.

PDRY

YSP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD261846 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee today ended its extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee; chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the last meeting of its session the Central Committee discussed the results of the elections of 1979-1980 and preparations for the congresses of the party apparatuses throughout the republic's governorates, this being in the context of sound preparations for the forthcoming YSP general congress. The Central Committee also issued a number of guidelines concerning the organization of the development of party activities.

A press statement has been issued on behalf of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, concerning the proceedings of the extraordinary session of the Central Committee held from 24 to 25 June 1980, the text of the statement being as follows:

The YSP Central Committee held an extraordinary session from 24 to 25 June 1980 in order to examine a number of political developments on both the home and foreign fronts and in order to follow up the party's organizational and ideological affairs, analyze them and adopt decisions designed to strengthen political, intellectual and organizational unity and enhance its leadership role in society so as to enable our people to (?carry out) their national (?tasks), achieve social progress, and restore the unity of our Yemeni homeland on peaceful and democratic foundations.

During the period between Central Committee sessions our country has witnessed on both the internal and external political levels activities aimed at strengthening the position of our country's progressive regime by way of consolidating security and stability in the area and through continuing to promote the ties of our country's party and government with Arab progressive organizations and forces as well as with the states of the socialist camp, led by the USSR.

In this respect our party's Central Committee highly commended the results of the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two parts of the Yemen, which it regards as a sound means of responding to the interests of our Yemeni working people and of serving their aspirations for progress and democratic unity. The Central Committee regards the visit by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as constituting a basic factor in the creation of circumstances conducive to the establishment of political, economic and cultural relations between the two parts of the homeland and as creating a suitable climate for cooperation and coordination between the sons of the Yemeni homeland in defending their national sovereignty and social progress by way of achieving the reunification of the Yemeni homeland--the great aim of our Yemeni people--and the resolution of their differences in circumstances far removed from any intervession or intervention in their affairs on the part of the imperialist and colonialist forces, which are constantly conspiring to commit aggression against the sovereignty and independence of our Yemeni people.

With regard to developments in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, our party's Central Committee viewed with great anxiety the policy of the Sultanate of Oman which is based on making military facilities avaliable to American imperialism to enable it to build military bases and to use Omani territory. This constitutes a clear threat to the peace, security and independence of the peoples of the region.

The Central Committee reaffirmed its condemnation of this policy which runs counter to the interests of the Arab peoples and their hopes for liberation, progress and unity. It also once again expressed its support for the struggle of the heroic Omani people, led by the popular front for the liberation of Oman, for liberation and progress.

The Central Committee expressed satisfaction at the correct nature of our course toward establishing reciprocal relations with neighboring states, realtions based on good-neighborliness, mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's affairs--a policy which guarantees that our region will not be transformed into centers for hostile imperialist bases and pacts threatening the peace and security of the peoples of the region.

Our party's Central Committee regards the current Arab situation as being characterized by extreme complications owing to the extension of the conspiracies of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. In this respect the Central Committee stresses its condemnation of the agent As-Sadat regime's maneuvers against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, considering this a new link in the conspiracy of the parties to Camp David with the aim of creating political circumstances conducive to the perpetuation of the treasonous peace agreement, which is beginning to run into a great crisis and is finding itself more and more in collision with the stubborn resistance of the Palestinian people led by the PLO.

The Central Committee of our party reaffirmed our country's support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and in this respect stressed the importance of the results of the latest emergency meeting of foreign ministers convened in Tripoli, which set out the requirements for effective resistence against possible imperialist-reactionary aggression against the sovereignty and independence of the Libyan people. The Central Committee stressed that it necessary for the conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers, due to be held soon, to realize the need to take more effective steps to boycott the Egyptian regime and make its political isolation in Arab and international spheres more extreme.

The Central Committe pointed out the danger of the moves by the EEC countries under the slogan of the European initiative with regard to the Middle East issue. It stressed that the statement of the [word indistinct] meeting is nothing but an attempt to adorn the Camp David agreement in order to save it from succumbing to the blows of the Arab peoples in general and those of the Palestinian people in particular following the failure of the talks on (?false) autonomy.

The Central Committee regards the Franco-Soviet summit meetings held in Poland and the GDR-Soviet summit meetings being prepared for as an important step toward strengthening international detente and away from the cold war policy which American imperialism and reactionary quarters in Europe are trying to force on the world with the aim of justifying the policy of aggression and threats against the security and independence of the peoples seeking freedom and progress. Our party's Central Committee sees in these meetings a firm guarantee of the peaceful course of the foreign policy of states in the socialist camp which coincides with the interests of peoples and the need for social progress for the whole of humanity.

On the party level, the Central Committee during its session considered a number of reports concerning the party's political, ideological and organizational activities. It gave special attention to the discussion of political action tasks with the masses.

The Central Committee's extensive discussions in this respect served to demonstrate that the basic courses of our political action among the ranks of the toilers have primarily attained success by virtue of the extent of our success in strengthening the intellectual, political and organizational unity of the party, on the basis of its program and internal regulations and in the light of adherence to the ideology of the working class, and the enhancement of its leading role as a leading force directed toward bringing about development within society.

This action requires the consolidation and development of the progressive political regime by way of entrenching popular democracy, and strengthening popular cohesion and mass participation in the general administration of the country, through the elected organs of popular authority and the mass organizations, and by warding off manifestations of bureaucracy in administration and by strengthening popular supervision over the activities of the state apparatuses.

It is also [word indistinct] by the extent of the success and our deep understanding of the great importance of the effect of our economic policy on the position of the people and their participation in building a new life in our country. This is accompanied by effective steps to solve a number of difficulties cropping up from time to time in the supply field, or in making available certain consumer commodities, and also to resolve differences which crop up in the field of the electrical power and water services in some of the republic's governorates.

The decisions made by the Central Committee during its eighth session constitute an effective foundation for dealing with the shortcomings and [word indistinct] cropping up in the course of economic development. The correct application of these decisions will help our economy to move toward bringing about an improvement in the material and spiritual standards of our workers.

The Central Committee stressed the great importance of ideological work of the mass media organs and of cultural and educational institutions, in moulding the consciousness of the workers in terms of scientific and class understanding, whereby they will enhance their political awareness so as to become more able to participate more effectively in political action in our country.

The party organs occupy an important place in this operation terms of their role of promoting the political and intellectual education of the workers, thus effecting an upsurge in the consciousness of the workers and their active participation in political life. The prime duty of the party orgrs is to work in close concert with the masses, to cohere with them, being conscious and expressive of their desires and aspirations, to work hard to bring these to realization and to lead them toward a brighter tomorrow a tomorrow of progress and unity.

The mass organizations are of particular importance in the task of educating the workers, inasmuch as they are their popular organizations, all the activities of the latter constituting an integral part of the authority of the people and an instrument for supervising this authority. Accordingly, the participation of the mass organizations in ideological and political work constitutes an important axis for the performance of their basic activity, which must be given attention and developed as an important means of convincing the masses of the rectitude of the course taken by our party, and of the need to implement it actively.

The Central Committee also referred to the importance of the involvement of the information organs, of the cultural official and popular institutes and of the organs of education and instruction in matters affecting economic and social development in the anxieties and difficulties of the social classes and groupings of the workers in our country and in acting to crystallize the course of [words indistinct] and its policy by closely involving themselves with the changes taking place in society and the world, where they will maintain their vitality and contribute toward the strengthening of workers' consciousness and awareness of the changes taking place around them.

This makes it necessary for the information organs to make their ideological work more effective by applying a high standard of coordination to their various activities and those of the cultural and educational institution, thus effectively directing their energies toward the formation of scientific and class attitudes in the minds of the Yemeni workers and keeping negativism out of ideological problems affecting the masses.

In order to develop our activity in this vital field, the Central Committee stressed the importance of formulating our ideological activity on the basis of appreciating the needs of every social class and grouping in accordance with an exact understanding of the aspects of their intellectual and spiritual powers, so as to apply these to our propaganda and the scope of our intellectual and political activity.

The Central Committee stressed that the basic arena for the development of the information organs and of the cultural and educational institutions consists in supporting and enhancing them by means of cadres and the necessary material means and in strengthening the party and political leaderships of these institutions through the party organs and cadres giving effective and active examples to the workers in these organs by way of convincing them, through practical example, of the rectitude of our party's course and political line.

On the organizational level, the Central Committee discussed the results of the round of elections of 1970-1980. The Central Committee regards the round of elections as constituting a practical step toward strengthening the intellectual, political and organizational unity of our party. It analyzed the state of the party, closely examined aspects of shortcomings within the party and ways of overcoming them and action to analyze and universalize vanguard knowledge in the organizational field. The round of elections succeeded in general in electing the most suitable party elements, in terms of intellect and attitude, to the various leadership posts.

The Central Committee stressed that the members and cadres of our party are still faced with the task of making sound preparations for the conferences of the governorate committees, by completing the current round of elections, and, in this respect, the party organs, cadres and members must engage in extensive polit[illegible]al and ideological activities, so as to prepare for the party conferences of the organs of the governorate and armed forces committees and give due attention to ensuring the election of the most capable and disciplined elements to bear the responsibilities of party work in the governorate and armed forces committees, inasmuch as these organs are the directly responsible leaderships after the Central Committee for the internal life of the party and its leadership role in society.

The conferences of the organs of the party in the governorates and the armed forces constitute an effective form of participation in the sound preparations for the general extraordinary congress of our party.

In this respect, the Central Committee stressed the responsibilities of the party's organs, cadres and members in engaging on extensive political and ideological activity among the workers, in order to crystallize the course of our party and to (?mobilize) them for the implementation of the development plans and to absorb the workers best endowed in terms of intellect and attitude into the ranks of our party, thus endowing the latter with a new revolutionary structure and extending our party's links with the masses by means of effective activity in the mass organizations and transforming them into effective instruments of public authority and supervision in public life.

The conference of the party committees in the governorates and the armed forces are a popular manifestation expressive of the strengthening of the party's intellectual, political and organizational unity and an entrenchment of its influence in society.

Accordingly, the Central Committee during its emergency session adopted a number of organizational guidelines to bring about the development of party activity. The Central Committee stresses that these guidelines, as a whole, constitute a series of important steps to (?coordinate) party activity on the basis of internal regulations so as to enhance the effectiveness of the party organs toward strengthening the party's leadership role in the current round of revolutionary activity.

During its emergency session, the Central Committee expressed its great satifaction at the positive developments in party activity toward strengthening in society.

It calls upon all the members of our party to make every effort to ensure that all our leadership organs, wherever they may be, are directed toward activizing the political and ideological life of the workers and directing them toward effective participation in the implementation of the economic and social development plans, which constitute the prime guarantee for raising our people's standard of living, materially and spiritually.

YAR

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES 25-DAY VISIT

JN261237 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1118 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] San'a', 26 June--A PRC economic delegation left San'a' today, concluding a 25-day visit to the YAR during which it held talks with officials in the Yemeni general organization for spinning and textiles and conducted a complete study on the production, marketing method and development of the YAR spinning and textile industry.

PDRY JUDICIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 26 JUNE

JN261346 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Members of the southern part of the homeland on the joint judiciary and legislative committee arrived in San'a' today to attend the committee's new session, which will be held in San'a' from 26 to 29 June. Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and awqaf and head of the southern part on the joint committee, told the SABA' NEWS AGENCY that the committee completed the penal code during its past meetings. It will discuss criminal law in the United States during its present session.

BUTRUS GHALI INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

ID270755 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Harm Botje interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Cairo: "As-Sadat's Minister Butrus: No Peace Without PLO"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Cairo, 16 June--Question: Were you pleased with the EC statement on the Middle East in Venice this week?

Butrus Ghali: Yes, in that this statement is in agreement with the goals of the Camp David agreements. Both are based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In addition the EC countries accepted a number of the fundamental principles of Egyptian diplomacy in their statement. Namely, first, that East Jerusalem is regarded as an integral part of the occupied West Bank and I regard that as very positive. It is also pleasing because we are talking about an all-embracing peace, since Egypt is not interested in peace exclusively between Israel and Egypt or in a separate peace, and because the EC statements condemns the Israeli settlements in the occupied territory. That is important--for how can we talk about the future of the occupied territories when the structure of the population there is changing and so-called faits accomplis are being continued? Finally, the statement says that the EC will establish contacts with all the various parties concerned. We welcome any contact because, since we have accepted the principle of talks with Israel we are willing to exchange ideas with the Europeans on this subject.

Question: The EC statement goes much further than Camp David since the Venice meeting referred to "the involvement of the PLO in the talks" and the PLO is not mentioned in the Camp David agreements.

Butrus Ghali: Although the Camp David agreements do not openly name the PLO it is clear that we examined how the PLO's support for Camp David can be obtained. We want to involve the Palestinians in the autonomy talks and in this connection we are also thinking of the Palestinians living outside the occupied territories. Without a go-ahead from the PLO, the Palestinians in Gaza and on the West Bank will never take part in the talks. That is clear. The PLO is a fundamental factor in the Middle East events and our ultimate aim is to bring the PLO and Israel to some kind of mutual recognition. At the present time our initiatives and our political stance are very discreet. We have no mandate from the Palestinians. Our goal is to put an end to the Israeli military occupation and Israeli administration of the occupied territories and to help the Palestinians create their own entity. Once this entity exists it is up to the Palestinians themselves to decide what they want. At present our political goal goes no further than this. In this connection we know that Egypt will not achieve anything without the PLO's help.

The fact that the PLO did not attend the Cairo peace conference in December 1977 is an historical error. I begged the Palestinian representative to attend, here in my office. I told him that the Israelis were so keen on this conference that they would not have failed to attend under any circumstances. Everything was ready, the chairs, the name cards, the flags--it was a tragic missed opportunity.

Question: Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has clearly stated that he will give the autonomy talks with Israel another 8 months and then will be open to initatives outside Camp David.

Butrus Ghali: We are going to Washington shortly, not to further the autonomy talks but to discuss the obstacles holding up the talks. Apart from that we must wait and see. I can say that Egypt is considering no extra pressure on Israel such as recalling ambassadors or breaking off diplomatic relations. At this stage we feel we have more to do with the Israeli people than with the Israeli Government.

The most important thing for us is still to create a climate of trust. For this reason we even speeded up the normalization of relations with Israel in order to give Israeli public opinion a better understanding of the Palestinian problems. We will continue to negotiate anyhow, whatever the difficulties might be. Naturally there is a fundamental difference in starting points between Egypt and Israel.

We are talking in accordance with the Camp David agreements, which are the rules of the game at this moment. These agreements deal with the Palestinians' rights and an initial statute for the West Bank and Gaza. The agreements form a kind of transitional system which must lead to the Palestinian right to self-determination. If you respect Camp David, that is the goal. However, you can decide to play false, not to respect these agreements and that is a different matter.

You cannot solve a problem which has arisen over decades in 1 or 2 years. In the long term we hope to bring about a collapse of the Israeli stance. The fact that it has signed an international treaty for the occupied territories means that it cannot regard the West Bank and Gaza as a part of Israel. Whatever clever devices they might invent about autonomy they are still talking about the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. It has become an international affair and that is the important point.

Question: Are there any contacts with the other Arab states about this affair at the moment?

Butrus Ghali: We are having informal contacts with various Arab states but I cannot say anything further here. We are also abiding by our inter-Arab duties. The peace talks with Israel, for instance, were paralyzed for 6 months because we considered that earlier treaty obligations toward Arab states took precedence over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, for instance the Arab defense treaty. President as-Sadat has repeatedly stressed that he will give military support on request to any Arab state that is attacked from outside.

Question: Even if an Arab state is attacked by Israel?

Butrus Ghali: Certainly, certainly.

Question: What about the Israeli attacks on Lebanon?

Butrus Ghali: The Lebanese Government has never asked us for help....

Question: What if the Beirut government were to do so?

Butrus Ghali: Just wait until they ask us first and then they will receive our answer themselves. However I would like to say one thing. 'Ezer Weizman has said that at the present time there are two types of Israelis, those who have visited Egypt and those who have not. I am convinced that we can overcome our current problems by continuing our policy of negotiations nonetheless. That is the only guarantee for a lasting peace.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CITED ON EAST JERUSALEM REMARKS

NC261407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 June--U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton has told Foreign Ministry officials that his country is opposed to the Israeli measures to transfer the prime minister's headquarters to Jerusalem. During a meeting today with Ambassad r Ahmad Mahir, the U.S. ambassador stressed that his country does not welcome any changes concerning Jerusalem and does not support the Israeli measures to annex it.

Alfred Atherton also affirmed to Foreign Ministry officials that the U.S. Government will not make a decision regarding the Security Council debate on the Jerusalem issue before studying the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council. Atherton said that his government informed the U.S. ambassador to Israel to convey to the Israeli officials the U.S. Government's stand on the Jerusalem issue.

ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 26 JUNE

NC262127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 June--The delegation of the Israeli military committee headed by Assistant Defense Minister Gen Avraham Tamir left Cairo this evening for home. During the 3-day visit the delegation attended the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee.

OCTOBER RAPS BEGIN PROTEST OVER GIVING INFORMATION TO PLO

LD261331 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 22 Jun 80 p 32

[Maryam Rubin article: "Letter to Menahem Begin"]

[Text] Menahem Begin has told Israeli journalists that when the autonomy talks are resumed, Israel will protest at Egypt's informing the PLO of the progress of the talks. Begin also said that the information Egypt had given to the PLO was regarded as an act of ill will and led to a hardening of the Egyptian position during the talks.

I cannot understand how the Israeli prime minister can overreach himself like this or on what he bases his protest.

Begin is aware that the autonomy negotiations from beginning to end are for the sake of the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people and that the dialogue with Israel, as far as these negotiations are concerned, basically does not concern Israel's armament or the problems of housing, inflation, marriage, recruitment and abortion in his country nor foreign loans to Israel. Whether Begin wishes to understand this or not, the dialogue is basically, and from beginning to end, for discussing the future of the Palestinian will and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Cairo's position is known to Begin. Cairo has been declaring and repeating through President as-Sadat and other officials that its pan-Arab commitment is to assert the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Moreover, the Camp David agreement clearly stipulates that should the autonomy negotiations achieve results, the Palestinian people have the right to veto them.

This means that the Egyptian negotiator firmly believes that the efforts he is making to assert the Palestinian rights depend from beginning to end on the will of the Palestinian people. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, Cairo's commitment to the Palestinian issue makes it incumbent upon it to inform the side which is principally concerned with the issue of all the developments of the negotiations even though it may ostensibly appear that there is a kind of estrangement between Cairo and the Palestinian brothers--something which Begin imagines and wishes.

Mr Begin, Cairo informs the side which is principally concerned with the issue of the results of the dialogue out of its loyalty to, and genuine understanding of, the protocol of political action even though extraordinary circumstances have prevented the rightful side from participating in the dialogue.

If you, Mr Begin, wish to insinuate that there are certain matters which must not be divulged to the Palestinians, then it is perfectly clear that your aim is to release a trial balloon to shake the confidence between Cairo and the Palestinians and to sow the seeds of doubt among the Palestinian brothers. Cairo cannot accept this under any circumstances. If you, Mr Begin, expect Cairo to keep quiet or to submit to this protest so that you can achieve your objective, Cairo, as you know, will not keep quiet or submit because it acts openly, not only toward the Palestinian side but to the whole world.

If you, Mr Begin, are trying to frustrate any initiative for Egyptian-Palestinian raprochement on the basis of your being "a cousin" in order to implement the old imperialist theory of "divide and rule", then I would like to remind you of the Egyptian proverb which says: "I and my brother against my cousin." To hell with you, cousins.

LIBYA REPORTEDLY INSTALLS MISSILES ALONG EGYPTIAN BORDER

NC261109 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 26 (AFP)--Libya has installed long-range ground-to-ground missiles along its border with Egypt, manned by Soviet and East German experts and representing a mortal danger for Egypt, the influential daily AL-AHRAM said here today.

The report followed last week's Egyptian declaration of a state of emergency along the border, to stop infiltration by "saboteurs."

Commenting that it could no longer remain silent because the danger was "not negligable," the paper added that Egyptian security services had recently discovered several attempts at remote-controlled sabotage in Egypt by Libya, other Arab countries and Iran.

It also quoted an Egyptian official as saying that the Libyan Army had massed large quantities of sophisticated Soviet-made arms along the border, and that Egypt would respond with all its force to any Libya aggression.

The presence of the Soviet and East German experts with the long-range missiles, which could reach targets on Egyptian territory "in depth," renders the threat to Egypt more acute, the paper said.

It quoted the Egyptian official as inviting Saudi leaders, who yesterday expressed great concern at tension between Egypt and Libya, to ascertain for themselves the extent of Libyan concentrations.

"The massed arms have been manufactured by the communists to kill Muslims," the paper commented.

OPPONENTS OF TEHRAN, TRIPOLI REGIMES SEEK REFUGE IN CAIRO

LD260915 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Jun 80 p 7

[From AL-MAJALLAH correspondents' dispatches]

[Text] In the past few weeks, Cairo has become a safe haven for those Iranians and Libyans who oppose their respective regimes in Tehran and Tripoli. A large number of Iranians and Libyans have left London, Paris, Rome and Bonn for Egypt after feeling that they were indanger in Europe. Acting on special instructions from President Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian authorities are giving maximum facilities to the "new refugees." Informed Arab sources believe it is likely that a nucleus of a joint Egyptian-Libyan-Iranian front to act against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Imam Khomeyni will be established in Egypt.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS VISIT TO SHAH BY BAKHTIAR'S WIFE, SON

LD260953 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Bakhtiar's Wife and Son in Cairo To Meet With the Shah"]

[Text] London--It was learned yesterday that the wife and son of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a private visit to the shah of Iran who is residing in the Egyptian capital.

It has also been learned that the former Iranian shah's health had deteriorated again and his doctors have set up a special-care room for him in Al-Qubbah Palace where the shah and his family are staying.

It has been said that Bakhtiar's wife and son, who arrived in Cairo aboard an Air France airliner and were received by an Egyptian protocol official, brought with them a private written message from Bakhtiar. It has been reported that Bakhtiar might arrive in Cairo during the next 48 hours. Official Egyptian sources, however, have denied this report, despite the presence of senior Egyptian protocol officials at Cairo airport near the Air France plane's scheduled time of arrival and their refusal to talk to newsmen about the reason for their coming to the airport.

AS-SADAT, AFGHAN REBEL LEADER EXCHANGE CABLES

NC261417 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received the following cable from Sebqatollah Mojadei, leader of the Afghan National Liberation Front:

The Soviet aggressors are killing and imposing punishment on the sons and daughters of Afghanistan for no reason other than because they are valiantly resisting the blatant aggression against their land and sacred places and are fighting the Soviet occupation. The recent massacre of our youth in Kabul will remain a blot of shame on the forehead of the Soviet Union and those who are keeping silent about its aggression. We are fully confident that our brave brothers in Egypt will not stand idly by in the face of these barbaric acts and the suffering to which our heroic people are being subjected at the hands of the Soviet occupation forces.

In reply, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable to Sebqatollah Mojadei:

The Egyptian people are following with admiration and appreciation the heroic acts which the fraternal Afghan people are carrying out in defense of their national soil and their spiritual and cultural heritage. As much as we all feel sad for the suffering to which our brothers in Afghanistan are being subjected while they are raising the flag of Islam, right and freedom, we also feel proud of this valiant resistance to aggression and the determination to repel it.

In fact, your glorious people have set the best example to people who believe in God, homeland and noble ideas and who are able to sacrifice their dearest possessions in defense of right, land and dignity. We cannot but reaffirm our unflinching support for the heroic Afghan people in their brave struggle. Egypt will always support every believing people who make up their mind to defend their sacred places, freedom and independent will. "God will certainly aid those who aid His cause." [Koran verse]

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

NC270930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that the Egyptian Armed Forces are ready to repulse any move by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi against the sovereignty of Egypt, regardless of the sacrifices. In a statement published today by AL-AHRAM within the weekly article, which is written by chief editor Ibrahim Nafi', Husni Mubarak adds that Egypt's action in this regard will be merely one of self-defense because of its faith that all know that Egypt attacks nobody and never uses arms against the Arab brothers except in self-defense.

On the role of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at this stage, the vice president says that it does not know its way nor what it wants. The proof, he adds, is that after any conference it holds to discuss any subject--such as the summit meetings in Baghdad, Tunis and Libya--it issues merely rhetorical statements and not constructive resolutions that serve peace.

He further says that Egypt, on the basis of the principles that any two combatants must sit down at a negotiating table to reach agreement, has chosen the path of peace to solve the Mideast problem. This, he adds, has enabled Egypt to regain Sinai and everything in it. Within this framework, Egypt has laid down a clear rule from which there can be no retreat: What applies to Sinai also applies to the Golan Heights. In pursuit of this, Egypt began bitter negotiations to consolidate the foundations of full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Husni Mubarak goes on to say that the rejectionist front neither cares for peace nor the people's prosperity. He cites Syria as an example, saying that it is busy repressing and exterminating its people and does not care about the Golan Heights because it has leased them to Israel and pays the rent [as received] to the rich Arab states. Syria, he adds, is not prepared to cancel a lease valued at $2 billion annually in addition to the $500 million more that, it is said, it has obtained in return for attending the recent meeting in Libya.

Turning to the role of the Soviet Union and the intrigues it sows among the people, Husni Mubarak says that Egypt's experience from the defeat in 1967 until 1973 confirms to us and everybody else that it is absolutely not in the interests of the Soviet Union to solve the Mideast issue.

He adds: If those who call themselves the Seadfastness Front were really acting in their people's interests, they would have realized that the Soviet Union goes no further than to raise slogans in its resistance--slogans that, regrettably, are reiterated by the front and particularly by Libya, South Yemen and Syria.

On Palestinian autonomy, Husni Mubarak says that President Anwar as-Sadat has provided a real opportunity for the Israeli people to realize their dream of living in peace in the area, but that Menahem Begin is trying to lay obstacles in the way of peace. Were it not for these obstacles, he adds, Begin would have become a peace hero.

The vice president then says that Egypt does not approve or accept the fait accompli that Israel is trying to establish before the negotiations resume. This is why, he adds, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will attend the Washington meetings after a few days--not to start the negotiations, but to remove the obstacles Israel has laid and is laying daily in the way of peace.

Speaking about the U.S. pilots who will come to Egypt for joint exercises with the Egyptian pilots, Husni Mubarak reaffirms that Egypt is not providing bases but granting military facilities for specific reasons, mainly to repulse any aggression against the Arab people in the gulf.

The vice president points out that Egypt will fulfill all its commitments to the Arab states because of its faith that it is dealing with the Arab people and with their progress and prosperity. He says that Egypt will provide the Arab states with teachers and technicians in all fields.

Turning to the elections for the Consultative [ash-shura] Council, Husni Mubarak affirms that it is not true that the law on the Consultative Council is aimed at guaranteeing the National Democratic Party's control of the council's seats, but rather is aimed at making it a consultative council for the Egyptian family that expresses the views of all the people's factions on general issues.

In conclusion, Husni Mubarak says that President Anwar as-Sadat wants a constructive opposition that seeks the general interests of Egypt and not merely an opposition that is looking for mistakes.

FRANCE TO SUPPLY EGYPTIAN NAVY WITH MISSILES

NC261550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 26 June--Naval Forces Commander Vice Adm Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad has stated that during his recent visit to France he concluded contacts with French military officials on providing our naval forces with missiles for the naval launches and with modern coastal missiles [sawarikh sahiliyah hadithah] to improve the performance of the naval forces.

In a statement to MENA, the naval forces commander also said that he and the French had agreed that the two naval units, Tariq and Rashid, would pay a 1-month training visit to the French port of Toulon. The students of the second and third class of the naval college would be on board these two naval units. He added that the French side had prepared a busy program for the Egyptian students, which includes a visit to Paris on board a special plane. The students will also visit the Italian port of (?Otranto).

The naval forces commander noted that Egyptian-French naval cooperation is continuing, particularly in the field of training. He said that it was agreed that every year outstanding graduates from the naval college would pay an 8-month training visit to France.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON IRANIAN BORDER CLASHES

JN261322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 June--An official source in the Foreign Ministry announced here today that military aircraft belonging to the Persian regime were seen at 1445 yesterday flying at a low altitude and moving from south to north inside Iraqi air space near the (Maysan) border point.

In a statement to INA, the source said: Our forces intercepted the aircraft and forced them to flee back to Iranian territory.

The source added: On the same day, the forces of the Persian regime opened tank and artillery fire on our posts of Al-Qa'qa', As-Sumud, An-Nasr and Rabi'at al-'Asifah. Our posts returned the fire, backed by our artillery. The exchange of fire with various weapons continued until this morning.

The source said that the military forces destroyed the Persian posts in (Salman Kashtanah), Javidshah and (Sitaban).

The source said that at 0540 today, four Persian tanks advanced in the direction of the border posts of Al-Qa'qa', As-Sumud and An-Nasr. Our forces intercepted them and forced them to withdraw. The Iranian post at (Sanuba) was destroyed.

The source concluded by saying: No casualties occurred among our forces, which are in a state of very high morale and in complete control of the situation.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN REPORTS OPERATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

JN261811 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The following is a summary of operations carried out by our revolutionaries in May in An-Najaf, Baghdad and Basra: On the night of 8-9 May, two bombs planted by the mujahidin revolutionaries exploded in the Republican Palace in Baghdad. Following the explosions, two fighters planes circled above the Republican Palace at a low altitude, in case the explosions had been the beginning of a plot to overthrow Saddam at-Tikriti.

On 8 May, during a reception in the School of Engineering in Baghdad University hosted by the fascist Ba'th Party, a mujahid took the floor and said: Brothers, I offer you my condolences on the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, who was killed by the agent regime. Before finishing his speech, he was interrupted and beaten and a clash ensued between the intelligence service and the mujahidin. The Engineering School dean and a university official were killed. Two mujahidin were martyred.

On 9 May, a mujahid in holy An-Najaf opened fire upon a gathering of intelligence men and escaped on a motorcycle. Scores of intelligence service cars chased him to a point outside holy An-Najaf, where they fell into an ambush sprung by a number of mujahidin, who opened fire at the cars from all directions. More than 50 intelligence men were killed and the rest fled.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

JN261311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the Romanian Communist Party delegation headed by Josif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, in Damascus at noon today.

The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general.

Josif Banc conveyed the greeting of President Ceausescu and Mrs Ceausescu to President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife. He also conveyed the greetings of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people to the president and his wife. They wish the Syrian people prosperity and success in building the homeland. He said that he is conveying a message of friendship and solidarity with the Syrian people supporting their just struggle.

The two sides discussed relations between Syria and Romania, the Ba'th Party and the Romanian Communist Party. They also discussed the results of the talks which were held between the Romanian Communist Party delegation and the Ba'th Party command and Syrian officials.

President al-Asad and Josif Banc expressed their satisfaction with these results, the process of the development of relations and the extension of aspects of cooperation in accordance with the instructions of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu and in implementation of the agreements which were concluded during their meetings in Damascus and Bucharest.

Josif Banc congratulated the Syrian people on their achievements under the Ba'th Party command and President al-Asad's instructions. He also explained the process of construction and development in Romania.

Signing of Agreement

JN261753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Party and political talks between a Ba'th Party delegation led by Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and the Romanian Communist Party delegation led by Josip Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary, were resumed in the Ba'th Party's National Command this morning.

During this session the two sides completed the discussion of topics initiated at the first session of talks, dealing with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries and with ways of strengthening them. The two sides were also briefed on the work of the committee entrusted by the two delegations to prepare a draft program for cooperation between the two parties for the next 2 years.

During this session Romanian delegation leader Josip Banc spoke about his country's foreign policy. Banc stressed that just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a solution based upon complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1979 [as heard] and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to determine their fate and establish their independent Palestinian state.

Banc stressed that his country denounces all operations that Israel carries out in the occupied Arab territories, such as the establishment of settlements, the policy of oppression against the Palestinian people and their expulsion from their homeland.

Banc expressed satisfaction with the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries and expressed high appreciation of Syria's great achievements under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic.

Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar then spoke, stressing that this visit will strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries. Comrade al-Ahmar stated that the two countries and parties can initiate activities that will contribute to exposing U.S. imperialism's schemes and policies, which attempt to create tension in the area.

Al-Ahmar said: We understand Romania's policy. The problem, however, comes in how we actually implement our principles. Peoples achieve successes incrementally, but the possibility of the supremacy of principles cannot be achieved unless the hegemony of imperialism and its agents is eradicated.

Al-Ahmar stressed the need for a clear and common policy among all of the world's progressive forces in support of the efforts of peoples who are struggling to obtain their rights and to confront U.S. imperialism, which seeks to impose its hegemony upon the world and is doing its best to explode the hotbeds that exist therein.

Comrade al-Ahmar also spoke about the situation in the Arab area, stressing that the Arab nation will never capitulate and that just peace will only be achieved when all of the occupied Arab territories are liberated and the Palestinian people's national rights regained. The primary responsibility in our struggle consists of building our intrinsic strength. Comrade al-Ahmar added: We are sure of the support of the friendly countries in the world, including socialist Romania.

At the end of the session, Comrade Josip Banc invited the Ba'th Party delegation to visit Romania.

Afterward, an agreement for cooperation between the two parties for the next 2 years was signed. Signing for the Ba'th Party was Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, while the agreement was signed for the Romanian side by Josip Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary.

NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE LEAVES SYRIA 26 JUNE

JN261644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, left Damascus this afternoon, along with the delegation accompanying him, at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw the Niger president off at the Damascus international airport. Also present were the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Syria.

Text of Joint Statement

JN262121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text of Syrian-Niger joint statement issued 26 June in Damascus following 24-26 June visit to Syria by Col Seyni Kountche, Military Council president and chief of state of Niger]

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, paid an official and friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the head of an official delegation 24-26 June 1980.

The Niger president laid a wreath on the martyrs monument and visited liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah, where he became acquainted with the complete and premediated destruction committed by the Zionist forces when they withdrew from the city. The Niger president denounced these barbaric acts.

Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Seyni Kountche were held in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding. During the talks the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and current international issues of mutual interest, particularly the explosive situation in the Middle East.

On the Syrian Arab side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister of Interior Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, Minister of Presidential Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, Minister of Transport Muharram Tayyarah, Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-Atrash, Minister of Oil and Natural Resources Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shari, and Foreign Ministry Africa Department Director Raslam 'Allush.

For the Niger side the talks were attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Daouda Diallo, Minister of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry Mai Maigana, Planning Minister Annou Mahaman, Minister of Mines and Hydrology Mounkeilla Arouna, Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Urbanism Moussa Bako, Secretary of State for Interior Abdou Moussa, Niger Ambassador in Jiddah Oumarou Amadou, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Niger Armed Forces Captian (Tumba) and Director of the President's Office (Jean Boisson).

The Niger president expressed high appreciation of the successes attained by the Syrian Arab people in various fields, the effective role the Syrian Arab Republic is playing to achieve Arab unity and Syria's continuing struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

The Syrian president expressed high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Niger people in building an organized national economy and praised the Niger people's struggle against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism.

The two presidents noted the development in Syrian-Niger relations with satisfaction and stressed the need to further develop these relations in all areas. Also on this occasion, the following documents were signed: a long-term trade agreement and an economic, cultural, technical and scientific agreement.

The two presidents reviewed current international issues of mutual interest. The review dealt particularly with the serious developments currently taking place in the Middle East. The two presidents strongly denounced all partial agreements and separate treaties, particularly the Camp David agreements, which are a blatant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people and of the principles and charter of the OAU, the UN Charter and the resolutions adopted byinternational forums on the Palestinian issue. These agreements obstruct the Palestinian people's aspirations to return to their homeland, determine their fate and exercise full sovereignty in their homeland.

The two presidents expressed their deep conviction that that which is taking place within the Camp David agreement and under the subterfuge of the so-called autonomy rule will not bring about the Palestinian people's full national and inalienable rights, but tries instead to ignore these rights and to legalize the Israeli occupation of Arab territories by attempting to legalize the Israeli settlements in these territories.

The two presidents stressed that the just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East and Palestinian issues will not be achieved unless Israel completely and unconditionally withdraws from all of the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognizes the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to determine their fate, to establish their independent state on their national soil and to return to their homeland. The two presidents denounced the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, such as the establishment of settlements, the violation of Arab cultural and historic properties, the acts of oppression and suppression, the acts of racial discrimination and the expulsion of the inhabitants.

The two sides noted and denounced the similarity of the situation in the Middle East, where Arab rights are usurped by the racist Zionist aggressors, to that in South Africa, where the racist minorities in both South Africa and Namibia are bent on ignoring the black majority's basic rights. The two sides agreed that the struggle against racism and Zionism is an integral and an indivisible whole. They expressed their full support for liberation movements in the two areas and in other world areas where peoples are still struggling to liberate themselves from colonialism and racial discrimination. They also welcomed the triumph achieved by the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

The two sides reviewed the sixth nonaligned summit conference and praised its results, which strengthened the movement that is hostile to imperialism, racist colonialism and Zionism. They stressed their support for the positive role played by the nonaligned movement in contemporary international relations. The two sides also reviewed the stages of African-Arab cooperation and agreed to exert all efforts to strengthen and develop it, in the interest of the African and Arab peoples.

President Seyni Kountche expressed thanks for the warm welcome and cordial treatment he and his accompanying delegation have been accorded during their visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. President Kountche invited His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to pay an official and cordial visit to the Republic of Niger. The invitation was accepted gladly, the date of the visit to be fixed later, with the two parties' agreement.

TISHRIN CALLS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH USSR

JN270716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In a commentary entitled "Where Are the Arabs--Power and Support?" TISHRIN says today: In implementing its hostile expansionist policy, Israel depends on the threat to use force, the vision of Arab ranks, the dissipation of Arab energies and resources and the failure to use them in supporting the real front confronting Israel, and the trend in some Arab countries to turn to the United States and Western Europe for sympathy against Israeli ambitions.

The paper adds: Although the slogan of "we befriend whoever befriends us and antagonize whoever antogonizes us" has been raised in the Arab world for a long time, it is regrettable indeed that not all the Arab countries are applying it. Very few Arab countries base their foreign policy and their relations with other countries on those countries' attitude toward Arab issues, especially the Palestinian question. The paper says: In view of this new situation, Syria will continue to pursue the course defined by President Hafiz al-Asad to liberate the land and secure Arab rights. This course calls for developing relations with the Soviet Union commensurate with its stand on Arab national issues, and for our assessment of the stands of the powers in the international arena.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B: SUPPORT LIBYA AGAINST EGYPTIAN THREATS

LD270843 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Aggression as Price for New Concession]

[Excerpts] The Cairo regime has now realized the impossibility of regaining what it has lost as a result of making concessions. For this and other reasons it is now experiencing a stifling internal crisis. The policy of "openness" has not brought "abundance and prosperity" for the Egyptian people, and the policy of capitulation has not produced the "just peace" that would save the "faithful" president's face.

Following this utter failure it was expected that the Cairo regime would follow a new tactic that would check the internal opposition forces and divert the Egyptian people's attention away from its failure to extract anything from the Zionists.

News agencies this week reported several Egyptian threats to the Libyan Jamahiriyah which culminated in As-Sadat's declaration of a state of emergency on the Libyan borders and in a heavy concentration of his forces. This hysterical As-Sadat campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah came a few weeks after the arrival of the first squadrons of the U.S. Phantom aircraft and shortly before the arrival of more squadrons preparatory to organizing joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers on Egyptian soil as part of the secret As-Sadat-Zionist-U.S. treaty. The primary aim of U.S. policy at present is to implement the Camp David agreements through capitulationist solutions that would preserve its oil interests in the area, but the difficulty of achieving this peacefully does not mean that the United States will not resort to brandishing the big stick with the collaboration of agent regimes that are fully prepared to implement all the imperialist plans.

Therefore, the Jamahiriyah, being a strong link in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, is the primary concern of the U.S.-As-Sadat plan because striking at it would be yet another step in the direction of Camp David. It would also be a futher proof for the hesitant Arab regimes that the capitulationist march is determined to go all the way.

Consequently, and in view of As-Sadat's record of treason, it is the duty of all the parties hostile to Camp David to stand with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to support it in repelling aggression because to be content with a negative attitude toward Camp David is no longer sufficient since the parties to it have shifted to the offensive. Also, the measures of rejection that were acceptable in the past are no longer suitable today in view of the new aggressive trend and the developments on the Palestinian and Arab levels. If this is what is to be expected from the "moderate" Arab countries, it is the duty of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation at this critical juncture to translate their resolutions into practical measures and to prove through their cohesion with the Libyan revolution their belief in common destiny and their ability to meet the imperialist challenge. There is no doubt that members of the front's political committee realize that the conspiracy against the Libyan revolution is only part of a major conspiracy aimed against all the parties seeking to abort the Camp David alliance and that supporting sisterly Libya and standing at its side will be the first practical test for the ability of the Arab nation's vanguard to meet the challenge and reject treason and humiliation.

LIBYA

HAWATIMAH'S MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI DENOUNCES AS-SADAT

LD231724 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, received a message from Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, denouncing the Egyptian president's act of imposing a state of emergency along the borders with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr Hawatimah pledged the firm support and solidarity of the front and Palestinian fighters with the Libyan Arab people and their great revolution against any hostile attempt by the Egyptian regime.

The messeag added: "The Egyptian move clearly shows the real crisis of this treacherous regime which is trying to distract the Egyptian people away from their real struggle and internal problems on the one hand, and the deadlock of the U.S.-Zionist plots and schemes designed in the Camp David accords on the other.

He concluded: "We in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestinian revolution will fight side by side with our Libyan Arab people and their revolution against any conspiracy".

TENSION INCREASES ALONG LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN BORDER

LD261326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 26 (KUNA)--The commander of the Libyan forces on the front with Egypt said that Libya would not be the first to launch war but he warned that his country had enough power to repulse any Egyptian attack.

The unidentified officer told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in an interview published here Thursday that Libya would strongly counter any attack by the Egyptian forces and would inflict on them heavy losses as Libya owns weapons capable of causing total destruction.

Tension has been increasing along the Egyptian-Libyan borders since President Anwar as-Sadat announced last week deployment of troops on the western front. Libya accused As-Sadat of planning to launch war against it in implementation of a U.S.-Israel scheme and to divert the attention of the Egyptian public from internal problems.

The Libyan officer said that Egypt had deployed large forces comprising six troops divisions, six armoured divisions, three paratroop battalions, three divisions for air defence supported by Mirage, Sokhoi and MiG-21 war planes, in addition to a number of helicopters and 40 naval units.

The commander refuted Egyptian claims that the Egyptian forces were deployed in defensive positions against any Libyan attack and wondered as how could it be that those well-equipped forces of 12 divisions were deployed for defence and not for attack.

The newspaper correspondent in Tripoli reported that he watched what he called war preparations being undertaken along the Libyan-Egyptian borders. He said that daily reinforcements, including tanks, armoured cars and personnel carriers, could be seen moving to the front and that the Libyan national airline is helping the air force in transporting troops to the border.

He added that hospitals in the capital were evacuated for emergency cases in the event war erupts.

MAURITANIA

COMMITTEE SESSION VIEWS LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN SITUATION

LD270458 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Permanent Committee of the Military Committee of National Salvation met today under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, its chairman and head of the state and government.

During the meeting the committee reviewed the national and international situation and concentrated in particular on the situation resulting from the proclamation by the Egyptian regime of a state of emergency on the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Our country considers this proclamation a provocation to the feelings of the entire Arab nation and a preparation for a new agression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

What is taking place on the Egyptian-Libyan border clearly indicates that world imperialism is continuing with its designs to subdue our Arab nation and to embroil it in secondary conflicts with a view to preoccupying it first and foremost from its holy principal fight against the usurer Zionist enemy.

The Arab nation headed by the Egyptian Arab people, whom imperialism wants to remove from the arena of conflict with the Zionist enemy, should unify its ranks and intensify its vigilance more than at any time past so that it will remain, as always, the rock on which all imperialist-Zionist plots founder.

MINISTER DISCUSSES FUTURE OF WESTERN SAHARA REGION

LD201441 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Paul Balta dispatch: "Mauritania in Favor of OAU Recognition for Saharan Republic"]

[Text] Nouakchott--As the OAU summit in Freetown at the beginning of July draws nearer, the parties concerned in the West Sahara conflict are making all sorts of efforts to assert their ideas. Many Mauritanian leaders fear maneuvers which, according to them, are aimed at "destabilizing" President Haydala's government in favor of a more "flexible" regime which would accept a partition solution favorable to Moroccan interests.

Suspected of secretly supporting such a solution "to help Hassan II save his throne," France is accused by some officials of turning a blind eye to various maneuvers inspired or supported by Rabat. For instance, the formation in Paris at the end of May of the Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania--an opposition movement two of those leading founders (Note 1: Mohamed Cheikh Ould and Multapha Ould and Multapha Ould Abid Rahmane. The Mauritanian authorities state that after pretending to rally to the new regime the former was implicated in a currency racket and the latter in a housing racket. They also point out that the opposition factions were formed in Dakar and Rabat and not in Paris) are considered to be close to former President Ould Daddah or his wife--was received with irritation in Nouakchott.

"Such an operation could only be carried out with at least an implicit go-ahead from the French authorities. It confirms the apprehensions we have had for some months," some officials state, adding: "Why should we have kept the 'Lamentin mission' which was responsible for defending our sovereignty when it is in Paris that the very plots which threaten this sovereignty are being hatched?"

Is this caution or realism? Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel refused to enter into these considerations: "We have no conflict with France," he said. "We withdrew from the Saharan conflict and we made this clear enough to everybody, and hence the French military presence on our territory--which was a burden for Paris--was no longer vital to our defense. Our request for its withdrawal does not reflect any cooling in the preferential relations of friendship and cooperation which history has forged between Paris and Nouakchott. For our part we intend to maintain these relations on the basis, of course, of respect for our sovereignty and noninterference in our internal affairs." Could that be a hint that there are differences in outlook between Paris and Nouakchott?

In any case the minister stressed that, while Mauritania has withdrawn from the war, it remains interested in the political solution of a conflict being waged on its borders and which can "threaten our sovereignty at any time." With regard to Hassan II's repeated statements that the Saharans and Mauritanians have affinities and that, therefore, he sees nothing to stop Polisario being installed in Mauritania, Mr. Ould Zamel told us.

"The first part of the king's statement is correct. From the ethnic and cultural viewpoint there is an obvious affinity between the Saharans and Mauritanians. However, while we are all nomads, each of us has for centuries had his territory and area of movement. Colonial partitions accentuated these slight differences, and that is why the king's second statement is incorrect. You cannot, under the pretext of affinity, deny the existence of a Saharan people who have always existed separately from the Mauritanian people despite many ties of blood and culture. These two identities cannot be merged. That is the first fact.

"The second fact which has to be noted is that there is an entity in which ethnic, historical, social and cultural similarity is found. It is true that colonial partition split this entity (Note 2: The Mauritanians oppose to the notion of a "greater Morocco" that of a Moorish entity extending from the foothills of the Moroccan Atlas Mountains (Goulimine region) to Zawad in northern Mali (Timbuktu region). They recall that in 1957 former President Ould Daddah had called on all Moors to unite "from the Draa Oued to the Senegal River" into various protectorates and colonies. When talking of this entity the tendency is to look to Mauritania because it forms the major part of it and, at present, it is the only independent state in which this ethnic element is not in a minority.

"The third fact is that the whole of Africa has opted for the principle of respecting the borders inherited from colonization. Mauritania subscribed to this resolution and continues to do so. This means that we have no claims outside the Mauritanian territory recognized since 1960 and that we certainly do not intend, as some people suggest, to reshape this Moorish entity into a greater Mauritania."

There could be no clearer way of expressing the wish to see the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic recognized within the borders of Saguia El Hamra and Rio de Oro, even if one day it forms a federation with Mauritania. Indeed, some Mauritanian officials think that Polisario has managed to use the circumstances to overcome the tribalism and other contradictions which still exist among them, while at the same time the the Saharan people have been forged in war. That is why they fear, although they do not express it in these terms, a partition solution which would be likely to place Mauritania--the weak link in the region--under Polisario control.

WESTERN SAHARA

BATTLE LOSSES PUBLISHED; DEMAND FOR OAU SEAT LODGED

LD241440 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information has published a communique listing the Moroccan losses in the Guelta Zemmou battle. They are 127 dead, 57 injured and 13 persons captured, including a sergeant major. The Saharan communique also announces heavy material losses and the recapture of various arms and several vehicles. [passage indistinct]

This action takes place on the eve of the Freetown OAU summit, which must rule regarding the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The demand was officially lodged yesterday with the General Secretariat of the organization, which in turn will ask for an answer from each of the 50 member states regarding this question.

On the eve of this decisive meeting the Polisario Front general secretary, who has been in Bamako since yesterday, has called on the OAU to act according to its responsibilities by admitting the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to its ranks. Mohamed Abdul Aziz recalled that the African organization had already made considerable efforts in this direction but that they had met with Moroccan maneuvers and King Hassan's intransigence. Colonialist appetites in Rabat, the Saharan leader stressed, made him claim in 1969 Mauritania, part of Algeria, part of Mali and Western Sahara. During his stay in Bamako the Polisario Front general secretary will be received by the head of state of Mali Moussa Traore, with whom he will discuss bilateral relations and certain issues interesting both sides.

DETAILS SOUGHT ON EGYPTIAN PRECONDITIONS FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

TA261001 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jun 80 p 7

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Israel is likely to request clarifications from Egypt regarding the Egyptian intentions which are implied in the letter of Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali. A first perusal indicates that Egypt is setting out a precondition for renewing the autonomy talks.

The chairman of the ministerial autonomy committee, Dr Yosef Burg, who said this yesterday evening, noted that evidently there is a certain stipulatory [element] on the subject of the settlements--a stipulation to which Israel has never agreed in the past.

'Ali's letter reached Burg yesterday, and it constitutes a reply to a message from Dr Burg that was sent over a month ago.

BURG MEETS WITH BEGIN PRIOR TO WASHINGTON DEPARTURE

TA270629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The head of the ministerial team to the autonomy talks, Minister Burg, met this morning with the prime minister for final deliberations prior to Burg's departure for Washington on Sunday for talks with the heads of the Egyptian and American delegations.

IDF POST-AUTONOMY WEST BANK DEPLOYMENT PRESENTED

TA270518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] After several meetings, the government--particularly the ministerial team headed by the prime minister--has consolidated Israel's defense conception for the areas of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District following the establishment of the autonomy. In other words, the government has approved the IDF's redeployment map after a self-governing authority is established. Israel will submit the map that has been consolidated to its partners to the negotiations when the talks are resumed in the near future. Over the past year IDF forces have been deploying in accordance with this conception and military installations are being constructed accordingly. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the security conception as manifested in the IDF's redeployment map and on the considerations behind the decision.

[Begin Schiffer recording] There can be differing views of the authorities to be granted to the self-governing authority, but Israel will not agree to U.S.-Egyptian involvement in the determination of the IDF's deployment in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip following the establishment of the autonomy. These areas are the heart of Israeli security.

This is the basic premise behind the security conception consolidated by the government--a conception that has been molded onto a detailed map. These are the principles in the map that is to be submitted to the Americans and the Egyptians when the talks are resumed.

The IDF will deploy along all roads in the territories. Bases will be constructed next to all population centers and near essential road junctions.

There will be a continuity between Israeli settlements and the military installations. Early warning and radar installations will be established on the mountain ridge. IDF troops will continue to remain in the camps along the Jordan Valley. IDF units will not require approval from the self-governing authority to travel along the roads of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

As agreed in the Camp David framework agreement, Israel will remove its forces from population centers. However, as has been said, it is intended to deploy them near population centers.

It has also been decided that Israel will reduce the number of soldiers serving in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Israel intends to deploy its forces in a manner that will enable it to face external dangers--against the eastern front. The deployment will allow for quick reaction to terrorist acts within the area of the self-governing authority and, finally, the planned deployment will create a continuity of Israeli presence combining settlements with military installations.

The intention is to prevent the isolation of the Israeli settlements and the IDF bases in the autonomy to be established.

The prime minister said recently that Israel will agree to submit the IDF's deployment map for the autonomy to its negotiating partners. It appears that in next week's talks in Washington this issue will be raised. The defense minister's national security aide, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, will join Minister Burg and the security issue might even be discussed in the next few days. However, it should be stressed, this will not be official and not before a decision to resume the talks. [end recording]

RECENT EGYPTIAN AUTONOMY DECLARATIONS REVIEWED

TA262021 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali's statements [to AL-JUMHURIYAH] constitute the latest link in the chain of Egyptian statements which, according to Israeli circles, reflect certain changes in Cairo's stance. Our Arab affairs correspondent, Ehud Ya'ari, reports on that:

[Ya'ari] In the last 2 days, the Egyptian media ceased to defend the idea of a Palestinian state just as fast as, exactly 2 weeks ago, they began dealing with it. It appears that the United States has brought to Egypt's attention the fact that the blunt and straightforward expressions on a Palestinian state as being the final target of the autonomy harm the negotiations. This was one of the issues with which Ambassador James Leonard dealt in Cairo.

Let us recall that since June 12, in a short article by Anis Mansur in AL-AHRAM, the Egyptian media ceased its self-inflicted directive to avoid advocating the notion of a Palestinian state. The Egyptians explained that they could not be less fervent in their stance than the Europeans, who, at a certain stage during their Venice convention, considered France's proposal not only to support the Palestinian right of self-determination but also their right to establish their own state.

Now, to repeat, the official media has retreated but, according to knowledgeable sources, some question marks could be detected regarding the continuation of the autonomy talks, despite 'Ali's statements today. For example, in an interview with a Dutch newspaper, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali describes the Israeli Government in the following words: narrow-minded officials lacking imagination.

Former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said in Paris that the sole reason why the talks should continue is to limit the Israeli freedom of action in the territories; there are no real chances of agreement. Dr Usamah al-Baz has recently explained that the Washington meeting scheduled for the beginning of next week does not mean a resumption of the momentum of the talks on the nature of the autonomy but merely a confrontation over the steps Israel is required to take on the issues of Jerusalem, freezing settlement activity and gestures to the inhabitants of the territories.

BEGIN ADDRESSES ZIONIST COUNCIL ON U.S.-ARAB ARMS DEALS

TA262108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister has urged the members of the Zionist General Council to take all measures at their disposal to oppose the U.S. administration's decisions [on selling arms to Arab nations].

Speaking at the closing session of the Zionist General Council Conference, Begin said Washington's decision to arm Saudi Arabia with sophisticated equipment for its combat aircraft as well as the decision to arm the Jordanian Army with modern tanks might bring unimaginable disaster on Israel.

Our correspondent Avraham ben-Melekh reports that the prime minister reviewed the increased power of the armies of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Jordan.

Council Prosettlement Resolution

TA261833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Minutes ago the Zionist General Council passed a resolution on settlements that appears favorable to the Herut Party. By a vote of 60 to 56, the council struck out a clause calling on the governor to concentrate its settlement efforts in the Negev and Galilee. The resolution also comes in support of the existing settlements in the administered territories and calls for strengthening weaker ones. This appears to avert the possibility that Prime Minister Begin might not speak before the plenum tonight.

SKEPTICISM EXPRESSED ON PLO EVACUATION OF SIDON

TA262049 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Israeli elements today expressed skepticism regarding reports that terrorists have evacuated the town of Sidon. Sidon has, for several years now in fact, served as the terrorists' capital in southern Lebanon. According to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's ceremonious declaration--as usual, in front of the cameras--the PLO closed down its five offices in Sidon today and removed its armed members from the city. The other terrorist organizations have not yet taken a similar step and 'Arafat had given them a 72-hour grace period to leave town.

Our correspondent on Arab affairs says that the evacuation order resulted from the tension that prevails in Sidon between the terrorists and the local, largely Shi'ite, populace as well as from 'Arafat's fear of a confrontation with the Shi'ites, who have recently organized in armed bodies. Our correspondent notes that the evacuation includes the city of Sidon itself, but probably not the large refugee camps around it, where hundreds of terrorists can be found.

SOUTHERN LEBANON'S HADDAD MEETS WITH BEGIN

TA2700514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Christian militias in southern Lebanon says that Major Said Haddad met yesterday in Tel Aviv with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The spokesman said that Menahem Begin asked Haddad to try to improve the relations between his forces and UNIFIL. The prime minister again promised Israel's support for the Christian militias. A source close to the prime minister would not comment on this report.

BEGIN: NO DATE SET FOR OFFICE MOVE TO EAST JERUSALEM

TA261103 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] Yesterday Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, that no date has been set for the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem.

Lewis asked the prime minister about the reports concerning plans for moving the prime minister's office to the eastern part of the city soon. Mr Begin explained that there is a decision in principle on this matter, but no date for it has been fixed.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that the prime minister's statement to Lewis contradicts the activity of the director-general of his office, Mr Matityahu Shmu'elevitz, who in recent weeks has been engaged in practical preparations for moving central units in the prime minister's office to the eastern section of the city.

Shmu'elevitz and his deputy, Ya'aqov Sapir, have of late been engaged in surveying, touring [the site] and consulting feverishly with architects in order to prepare the Housing Ministry building near [Israeli police] national headquarters for the prime minister's office. Several units in the prime minister's office have even been notified that they will be moving on about July 16 to the new structure in East Jerusalem.

It is to be assumed that Begin's announcement to Lewis came to dispel U.S. concern over this activity, and it attests that for the time being the prime minister is not behind his director-general's activity in this matter.

CHIEF OF STAFF: FURTHER DEFENSE CUTS HARMFUL

TA270627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The chief of staff says that the economic cabinet's decision to cut another 2 billion pounds from the defense budget might be harmful to the security of the country, so it is inconceivable that the government will approve such a decision.

In a lecture in Qiryat Shemona, Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan said that the UN force in southern Lebanon is generally biased in favor of the Arabs because it is encouraged by the UN position supporting the Arabs. The chief of staff said that in the wake of the IDF's activity in southern Lebanon, terrorist activities, such as the firing of Katyushas at settlements in the Galilee panhandle, have been prevented. He reported that only one out of every 12 infiltration attempts via the northern security fence is successful.

He also said that for the past 2 years Israel has not been purchasing the M-16 rifle; it is being replaced by the Galil.

NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND ESTABLISHED; CONTRIBUTIONS SET

TA261703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Today a national fund for Israel's defense was established. The prime minister has urged the citizens of Israel to contribute 1 day's wages a month to the fund. The money will be kept in the Bank of Israel. On Sunday, bank account numbers will be published and Israeli citizens will be asked to deposit money in those accounts.

LABOR PARTY ISSUES INTERNAL POLICY DOCUMENT

TA262017 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] An internal Labor Party document says that if an interim agreement is reached with Jordan, Jordanian flags should be allowed to fly in East Jerusalem.

A party brain trust has prepared the document in anticipation of the possibility that the next Cabinet will be run by the Alignment. The details of this document became known to our correspondent on party affairs, Nasim Mish'al.

The document proposes striving toward an interim agreement with Jordan, which will be either open of secret. In the framework of this agreement, Jordan will be offered sovereignty over most of the Judaea and Samaria areas. Jordan will also be given access to the Gaza port as well as a symbolic status in East Jerusalem.

Our correspondent notes that this proposal means a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from large portions of Judaea and Samaria in return for a secret interim agreement with Jordan. Our correspondent adds that this proposal emphasizes the party's dovish positions compared with its platform for the last elections. Therefore, our correspondent predicts serious debate over these formulations should occur during the upcoming Labor Party convention.

The document's economic part includes a series of proposals to curb inflation and to improve the market situation. Among these proposals: freezing economic growth as long as inflation exceeds 40 percent as well as steps to be taken to increase savings. Those who purchase bonds will not be allowed to sell them within a period of less than 1 year. Foreign currency deposits would be frozen for at least 5 years, during which time the money would not be available for use.

Labor Party spokesman Yosi Beilin reported in reaction [to the disclosure of the document] that indeed such a document has been worked out, but it merely constitutes a basis for deliberations at the party convention. For the moment, the party's political positions have not changed, the spokesman said.

Aridor Reaction to Document

TA262018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The contents of a document worked out by the Labor Party have been disclosed. The telephone in the newsroom has run and we have the first reaction to the Labor Party document favoring concessions in Judaea and Samaria. Deputy Minister [in the prime minister's office] Yoram Aridor has said that the document, prepared by a Labor Party brain trust, includes concessions on Israel's security, peace and Israel's sovereignty over East Jerusalem.

Further Details

TA262055 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2034 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Statement by the Labor Party spokesman]

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party brain trust, MK Gad Ya'aqobi, has said in reaction to a report on television this evening concerning the draft document of the Labor Party's national plan, that the document is a preliminary draft document not yet even endorsed by the brain trust.

This proposal was formulated by the Bet Berl research department in the course of its role of preparing draft documents for the Labor Party's national plan. Therefore, this position, Ya'aqobi said, is not necessarily representative of any authorized resolution. At the same time, one should note that the proposal discusses flying an Arab flag at Islamic holy sites in East Jerusalem but does not discuss granting sovereignty there within the framework of an arrangement with Jordan. This proposal has often been raised in the past by senior Alignment and Likud officials and is not new.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA251136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[By ITIM and Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] Yesterday in Haifa MK Moshe Dayan said that the time had come for the government and the Knesset to hand over the ball of decision and the "what we need" to the nation, so that the latter could decide on the representatives it wants and the path they should follow.

Mr Dayan, who was the guest of honor at a graduation ceremony at Haifa University, stressed that it was essential to go to the nation if trust between it and the government was desired. "The gap between the opposition and the government is destroying us," he said.

According to him, people were exaggerating the differences of opinion between the main bodies, that is, the Alignment and the Likud. "When we think hard about the settlements issue, for example, the differences of opinion are only over three or four settlements. It is the Alignment that supports settlements along the Jordan Rift Valley, settling Guch 'Ezyon, Qiryat Arab', Ma'ale Ha'edumim and even the Qatif settlements. Because of this, in the final analysis the national interests are accepted by the large majority of the nation, in Mr Dayan's view. These interests are, first and foremost, the nonestablishment of a Palestinian state and the decision that the IDF will stand on the border of the Jordan.

With regard to the settlements, he added, most of the nation is united on the need to establish them, but there must be selectivity with regard to where and when and that they should not be at the expense of private Arab land.

Referring to Arab threats to destroy Israel, he said they and their supporters would do well to think twice before making their threats: "They should know that if it is a question of destruction, we are not helpless and both Damascus and Amman can be destroyed," he said.

It has been learned that MK Moshe Dayan has spoken with people who approached him on their own initiative about the possibility of establishing a list to stand in the coming elections. MK Dayan did not dismiss the possibility that he would join such a list.

It has been learned that he told these people he did not intend to either organize or act but, in his opinion, the initiators of such a movement should avoid establishing a new party, but act to compile a simple list which would set itself four or five objectives in the areas of foreign affairs, security, society and economy "around which people from different parties can unite." In reply to a question, Mr Dayan denies that there had been any such approaches.

U.S. TEAM TO INVESTIGATE AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

TA261303 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[By Ya'aqov Erez and 'Ido Dissentchik]

[Text] A team of criminal investigators of the U.S. Army arrived in Israel recently to check into various affairs concerning the airfields project in the Negev, especially the field in the 'Ovda Valley near Elat.

Authoritative U.S. sources, who reported this to MA'ARIV, said that in at least one of the affairs, suspicions of cooperation between Israeli and American elements to defraud the Israeli customs authorities, are being looked into.

The sources said that at 'Ovda iron that did not meet the technical standard with regard to size was discovered. The iron was ordered in 10 different sizes, but only two of them met the standard required from the supplier. When this was discovered the iron was returned to the Israeli supplier and it is suspected that he, together with a number of Americans, conspired to remove the iron from the area of the airfield construction to the Israeli civilian market without paying customs as required.

All the materials imported for the construction of the airfields, including the above-mentioned iron, is free of customs and other taxes and these materials may not be transferred from the airfields project to the Israeli civilian market without the payment of the usual levies.

The sources assessed the "profits" of the supplier and his partners at $600,000. In the wake of this revelation--and perhaps others--criminal investigators from the U.S. Army (which is responsible for the project) were sent to Israel in order to investigate the suspicions, find those culpable (if there are any) and bring them to trial.

The spokesman of the American project directorate, Gene Gamble, told MA'ARIV that he is not allowed to react to any questions concerning the criminal investigations.

"I can't even comment on the question of whether such investigators arrived in Israel or not," Mr Gamble said, stressing that his refusal should not be taken to imply that his silence is a confirmation that such an investigation is, in fact, taking place. "I am simply not commenting on the whole matter," he said.

LIBERIA'S MATTHEWS DEPARTS SIERRA LEONE 25 JUNE

AB252138 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Liberia's foreign minister, Bacchus Matthews, today left Freetown in Sierra Leone for visits to Togo, Guinea and the Ivory Coast [as heard]. He is expected in Monrovia later this evening to attend a meeting of four west African heads of state which will open tomorrow in Monrovia with M Sgt Samuel K. Doe. Minister Matthews, accompanied by assistant minister of state [name indistinct], departed Freetown by a chartered Air Liberia flight.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Minister Matthews worked around the clock yesterday with his counterparts from Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea and the Ivory Coast on last minute preparations for tomorrow's meeting in Monrovia.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA ON OAU RECOGNITION OF POLISARIO

NC261830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, 26 June--Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta said that the attempt by the Polisario to obtain recognition by the African states and to join the organization of African Unity [OAU] is nothing actually but a trumped-up issue by Libya and Algeria to undermine the independance of Morocco and the unity of its territory, and to create trouble in area in order to dominate and control Moroccan land.

Boucetta also said today, in an exclusive statement to a MENA correspondent, that the Moroccan people will defend their land with all their power whatever the sacrifices. Morocco will depend on the understanding of the African states and their concern for the entity and territorial integrity of every state in the continent.

Asked what stand Morocco would take if the African summit conference were to accept Polisario membership in the OAU, Boucetta said this has become unlikely, especially since some of the states which under the material and spiritual pressure of Libya and Algeria had taken hasty stands against Morocco are now reconsidering their stands. We hope that they will eventually change these stands, which were taken under illegal Libyan and Algerian pressure.

Boucetta also said that if the provisions of the OAU Charter were violated for one reason or another in connection with the rights of Morocco, we would take all the steps dictated by the situation, including leaving the OAU, which no doubt would lead to fragmentation of the African organization.

Asked about Libya's role in the conspiracies against the Arab West and Africa, Boucetta replied that Libya plays such a role and we can see that the disturbances in parts of Africa are Libya's responsibility. One example was its conspiracies in Qafsah township of Tunisia about 3 months ago. Morocco sees that the methods used in the attempt to launch an attack against Morocco are the very same ones used earlier in Qafsah. All the region must beware and learn the lesson of the Libyan actions.

OAU SEEKS TO TIGHTEN OIL EMBARGO ON SOUTH AFRICA

AB261917 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 26 Jun 80

[By Marie Joannides]

[Text] Freetown, June 26 [AFP]--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) is hoping to strengthen the oil embargo on South Africa by threatening sanctions against companies which supply oil to the white-ruled republic.

A draft resolution to be submitted to the OAU Ministerial Council now meeting in Freetown and then to next week's summit conference notes the negative role played by some oil companies believed to supply South Africa with oil under secret agreements which are not approved by the petroleum exporting countries. The resolution recommends that the OAU should hold talks with the oil exporters to evolve ways of overseeing the activities of the companies they work with. It noted that the South African economy and its means for internal reppression and external aggression relied heavily on continued oil supplies. The Ministerial Council will also be asked to debate the possibility of creating an oil bank to help member countries on the front line with South Africa in the event of South African reprisals as the result of a tightening of the oil embargo.

A second resolution would call for the African boycott of the republic to be completed by a ban on overlights of member countries by all aircraft heading to or from South Africa. A similar ban would hit shipping and other communications links now using facilities in member countries.

A draft resolution on the case of the Comoro Island of Mayotte, which was broken away from the three main islands, reaffirms the authority of the central government over the island and calls on France to take the necessary steps to hasten the return of the breakaway isle to the Comoran fold. The ministers were expected to meet in full session tomorrow after today was left to drafting committees working on the Middle East and Palestinian questions.

NEW PRESIDENT OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ELECTED

AB262208 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The New president of the African Development Bank is now known. He is Willa D. Mung'omba and he is a Zambian citizen. He was elected after the fourth round of voting. Following is a report by our reporter, (Touradam), who has just returned from the Hotel Ivoire [where the election took place]:

[Begin recording] I think that what should be noted first of all is that this race for the presidency of the African Development Bank was difficult, very difficult. Everybody agrees that the race was particularly close because, as you have just said, it was only after the fourth round of voting that Mr Mung'omba was proclaimed the winner and therefore the president of the African Development Bank. Mr Mung'omba was interviewed after his victory:

[Question] Mr Mung'omba, you have just been elected president of the African Development Bank, the pan-African financial institution. How do you feel now that you have become the tenant of the immense building on the Rue des Banques in Abidjan?
[Answer--In English with simultaneous translation] I think I feel frightened. I realize the importance of the bank to Africa. It is not just the beautiful building but the purpose for which it was established. It is a challenge to me, and I hope I can live up to it.

[Question] Are you surprised by your victory?
[Answer] Yes, I am.

[Question] Are you frightened by your future responsibilities?
[Answer] As I said, I am going to face the new appointment as a challenge and, as I said, I hope I can live up to it.

[Question] And How do you see your program?
[Answer] I would not say outright what the program is going to be. I have to get close to the people in the bank and discuss with them what the program should be for the next 5 years that I will remain in office. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S DORONJSKI ON ELECTION

AU251537 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 21 June, TANJUG--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, has sent the following telegram to Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

"On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the people of socialist Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I send you greetings on the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Presidium. I am convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the SFRY will continue to deepen to the benefit of our two countries. I wish you great successes in carrying out your tasks and take this opportunity to send to the government and the peoples of the SFRY sincere greetings and best wishes."

ADDIS ABABA RADIO COMMENTS ON USE OF DIEGO GARCIA

LD261746 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 25 Jun 80 EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia has been depopulated and has been transformed into a U.S. military base. Here now is a commentary on the unhappy story of the island:

The tiny coral island of Diego Garcia has kept its name in the headlines for some time now because of its strategic position in the center of the Indian Ocean. The island, which has been a British possession for over 1 and a half centuries, used to be inhabited by people who lived by fishing, cattle raising and copra production. The British Government announced that neither it nor the USA had any intention of setting up a military base in the Indian Ocean. It declared that it would never impose a military base upon an unwilling native population.

Subsequent events showed, however, that these were nothing but empty words. Thirteen years ago, Britain and the USA signed an agreement sanctioning the use of Diego Garcia for defense purposes over a period of 50 years. Since then the U.S. Navy has turned the island into a strong military base, which according to Western observers could soon equal the U.S. base in Okinawa, Japan. Several hundred building workers were sent to Diego Garcia. All told, about 1,000 Americans have visited the island at one time or another since the end of 1970. The station was officially opened in March 1973 without much ado. In the following years it was turned by the U.S. into a full military base useable for B-52 bombers, with the Diego Garcia lagoon admitting aircraft carriers and submarines.

All these steps were taken despite strong opposition from so many countries of the world which want to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

But that is only one aspect of the Diego Garcia events. There is also another one, which for a long time remained hidden from world opinion. It concerns the fate of the islanders, whose presence interfered with the plans of the American strategists and their backers in London. They were made undesirable and had to be cleared from their homeland.

There were six generations among them and those whose sons had worked on contract and settled on the island. There can be no justification for forcing the Diego Garcians out of their land. Thus, the establishment and expansion of new U.S. bases have not only caused heightened tension in the Indian Ocean region, but have also brought tragedy to the native inhabitants of Diego Garcia.

QNA INTERVIEWS ERITREAN FRONT REPRESENTATIVE

JN261329 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 26 June--Othman Abu-Bakr, Eritrean Liberation Front Representative in the gulf, has stated that on 24 June Ethiopia began a comprehensive offensive on various fronts and directions along the north Eritrean coast.

In an interview with QNA, Abu-Bakr said that reports arriving from the battle arenas in the regions of (Dakhlia), (Jalbub) and (As'ab) say that fighting has escalated between the revolutionaries and the Ethiopian occupation forces, which are using both light and heavy arms, including long-range artillery, planes and mortars.

Othman Abu-bakr pointed out that for 5 days, the Ethiopian Air Force was using MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes to strare various positions in Eritrea.

Abu-Bakr stated that so far, 60 Ethiopian soldiers have been killed and scores of others wounded in the battles. Abu-Bakr added that 10 revolutionary strugglers were martyred and that 2 tanks and 6 troop carriers were destroyed.

Abu-Bakr announced that the Soviets have supplied the Ethiopian Air Force with helicopter combat units in order to bolster aggression against the Eritrean revolutionaires.

Abu-Bakr added that the new fighter planes--[as heard] MI-24 Hind's is--arrived at a time when Ethiopia launced a wide-scale offensive against the revolutionaries by striking at their positions in western Somalia, following the Soviets conviction of the failure of the capitulatory peace talks and the revolutionaries rejection of self-rule.

In conclusion, Abu-Bakr called on the Arab states and all the peace-and freedom-loving powers to work in order to put a stop to the massacres that are being perpetrated against the Eritrean and Somali peoples.

Abu-Bakr pointed out that bolstering Eritrea and Somalia in these circumstances is considered a pan-Arab duty to be carried out in order to abort the schemes aimed at imposing complete hegemony over the African Horn and Red Sea.

SOMALIA

REASONS FOR ETHIOPIAN 'AGGRESSION' DISCUSSED

LD260934 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Jun 80 EA

[Commentary entitled "The Abyssinian Regime's Forces Continue Their Aggression Against the Somali Democratic Republic"]

[Excerpt] It is obvious that what is forcing the Addis Ababa regime to launch aggressive raids against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] is the need to hide its numerous domestic problems. These include the political, economic and social problems under which the regime is sinking.

The Addis regime has failed to find a solution to these problems and has resorted to oppressing and inflicting immense suffering on its people. This has led to various revolts against the political and social structure of the regime, which in turn has caused large numbers of refugees to flee that country. Faced with this shameful situation, this regime resorts to cowardly aggression against its neighbors in order to divert world opinion from the successes gained in the just liberation wars. The Mengistu regime insists that this is a war between Somalia and Ethiopia, thus hiding the reality, which is that it is a war between a colonialist regime and the people it has colonized. Raids by the Abyssinian air force against the SDR are an open violation of international law and the OAU Charter on (?territorial integrity). This violation is a threat to peace and stability in the region.

The SDR has always called for good-neighborly coexistence and the maintenance of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. The SDR has also made clear its call for a peaceful political solution to the question of the liberation fronts, insisting that military force cannot bring about a solution. Yet despite these calls, the Mengistu regime continues its aggression against the SDR. The Government of the SDR warns of the dangers of such aggression--the outcome of which will be the sole responsibility of the Addis Ababa regime, since the people, government and armed forces of the SDR are fully prepared to protect and safeguard their country and sovereignty.

UGANDA

CONSERVATIVE PARTY ISSUES SIX-POINT PLATFORM

LD261836 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Uganda Conservative Party, Mr (Mayanja Nkangi), has contended that the people of Uganda would feel safest under conservative party leadership. In a lecture at Makerere University, Mr (Mayanja Nkangi) said Uganda today needs a party which would ensure the revival of both political, economic and social stability. He said the conservatives are neither revolutionaries nor visionaries. We preserve what others scatter and conserve what they squander, (Mayanja Nkangi) declared amid applause. He said the motto of the Conservative Party is: Land of my birth, I pledge to thee. He said the objectives of the party are six-fold: First, to create and maintain a true and open democracy based on a multiparty political system which will transform Uganda into a source of liberty.

Second, the party also aims at molding the country into a liberated and tolerant commonwealth [words indistinct] people based on the independence constitution of 1962 or any other constitution made by the representatives and with the consultation of the people of Uganda.

Thirdly, to maintain a socially just and (?compassionate) welfare state which will ensure both fair distribution of the national income and social security for everyone in Uganda.

Fourthly, to uphold and encourage our economic system that encourages work and enterprise and to defend the general rights of individuals to hold land and other forms of private property.

Fifth, to endeavor to maintain a vigorous fully-employed mixed economy and to encourage the people of Uganda to participate fully in the agricultural, industrial, commercial, financial and other aspects of economic life which will facilitate national development and increased welfare.

Lastly, to cooperate with foreign or international organizations which work for peace, justice, understanding and prosperity among nations.

ZAIRE

PROCEEDINGS OF 24 JUNE MPR POLITICAL BUREAU SESSION

AB251601 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1304 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Jun (AZAP)--The life of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]--its structures, its methods of administration and staffing, as well as the country's political, economic and sociocultrual problems were the main points discussed at the preparatory meeting of the Political Bureau that took place yesterday from 1600 to 2100 aboard the MS Kamanyola under the chairmanship of the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. The meeting was in preparation for the forthcoming conclave of the policymaking body of the party, which will be held on 23 July aboard the same vessel.

During the meeting, the members of the Political Bureau examined current economic issues and dealt especially with the Mobutu Plan, the minimum agricultural program and problems in the education, health and the hygiene of the militants.

In addition, they examined and approved the working documents that were presented by the Permanent Secretariat, and a commission of five members was set up to study and harmonize the points that will be discussed during the conclave. The following is the full report on the meeting of the Political Bureau, made by its permanent secretary, Citizen Mpinga Kasenda:

After the remarkable popular rally held by the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, the political commissioners met yesterday aboard the MS Kamanyola to hold their meeting, which might be termed a preconclave.

As is known, the president was not able to join his collaborators of the Political Bureau before 20 June, as he had hoped, because of his numerous engagements. Apart from that, because the program of festivities marking the 20th anniversary of our independence is crowded, the Political Bureau would not be able to accord the necessary [word indistinct] to the conclave itself. That is why the leader of our national party suggested the idea of a preconclave during which the principal themes of discussion could be fixed.

During this preparatory meeting the political, economic and sociocultural problems that need to be closely examined at the next in camera meeting were surveyed completely.

Yesterday evening from 1600 to 2100 the political commissioners analyzed the life of the MPR, its structures and its methods for choosing its ruling personnel. Next, they also examined some current economic problems and the solutions envisaged by the Mobutu Plan and the Minimum Agricultural Program (PAM). Finally, they began a major debate on the preoccupying problems in the primary, secondary, higher and university teaching sectors. On this particular point a few guiding objectives were outlined with relation to the aims, structures and functioning of our various teaching systems from the kindergarten to the university levels. There was also a long exchange of views on the thorny problem of hygiene and health of MPR militants. More than 3 hours were devoted to discussion of the nation's social problems.

After (?examining) the working documents presented by the permanent secretariat on these aspects of the debate, the Political Bureau charged a working group composed of five members with harmonizing the texts and drawing up final themes for the in camera meeting, they are to take the views expressed at today's meeting into account when drawing up these texts. The meeting in camera will take place on Wednesday, 23 July.

GHANA

PAKISTANI ENVOY BRIEFS LIMANN ON AFGHAN SITUATION

AB261928 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Three envoys accredited to Ghana today called on the president, Dr Hilla Limann, at the castle, Osu. The first was the Pakistani ambassador, Miss Jan, who accompanied a special envoy to deliver a message from President Ziaul Haq to President Limann. The envoy, Mr Bhatty, who is his country's ambassador to Yugoslavia, said the purpose of the visit was to brief the president on the situation in Afghanistan and the efforts being made to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

He said his country is very much concerned about the worsening situation in the area, particularly so when 900,000 out of the one million refugees thrown out by the Soviet intervention have drifted into Pakistan. Mr Bhatty informed the president that the Islamic Conference, of which Pakistan is a member, set up a three-member committee to establish contact with the outside world in order to find a lasting solution to the problem. He is convinced that the Islamic Conference offers the best hope of resolving the tension in Central Asia. He however conceded that the contribution of the super-powers cannot be ruled out. The envoy hoped that the OAU summit in Freetown next week will take note of the situation in Afghanistan since there is the need for world peace. Mr Bhatty, on behalf of his president, expressed best wishes to Dr Limann in his attempt to put Ghana on the way to prosperity and economic recovery. He assured the president of the support of the government and people of Pakistan.

President Limann thanked the envoy for the message and wished the Islamic Conference success in its efforts to bring peace to Afghanistan.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE HAS 1-DAY MEETING WITH LIBERIAN DELEGATION

AB261445 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] On Wednesday, 25 June 1980, at 1700 the supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, received an important delegation from the Liberian Government led by the Honorable George S. Boley, minister of state for presidential affairs, and including His Excellency Bacchus Matthews, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr (Albert Just), deputy minister of state for presidential affairs.

In the company of the supreme leader of the revolution and head of state Ahmed Sekou Toure were Comrades Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and prime minister and minister of planning and statistics; Damasang Camara, member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee and chairman of the People's National Assembly; Mouctar Diallo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and minister of transport; Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and minister of information.

The Liberian delegation delivered a message from the Liberian head of state to the supreme leader of the revolution. It held lengthy talks with President Ahmed Sekou Toure on bilateral issues and African problems.

The Liberian delegation left Conkry at 1930 on the same day as its arrival, that is Wednesday, 25 June 1980. After this 2-hour meeting at the presidential palace.

LIBERIA

MONROVIA MINISUMMIT RESCHEDULED FOR 27 JUNE

AB261955 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Four African heads of state are due to arrive in Monrovia tomorrow morning for a 1-day visit of friendship and solidarity. The four are Presidents Sekou Toure of Guinea, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. The visit of the four leaders to Liberia was to have taken place today, but according to a Foreign Ministry release, the visit was rescheduled for tomorrow after Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny indicated his inability to be present at today's meeting.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the four African leaders will arrive at the Roberts International Airport at about 0900 tomorrow morning. They will be welcomed by their Liberian counterpart, M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe. Their meeting will be held at the unity conference center in [word indistinct].

NIGERIA

TROOP COMMITMENT TO UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE REAFFIRMED

AB270920 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to continue to send her troops to serve on the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon, as long as it is so required by the world body. This is in keeping with an agreement made by the former military government to a former request by the UN Secretary general for a contingent of 700 Nigerian troops to aid the force.

In a letter to the Senate president, the Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, asked for retrospective approval to honor the pledge in accordance with a section of this country's constitution. The first group of Nigerian soldiers left Lebanon in April 1978, while the current group completed its movement to Beirut early this month.

NEED TO REDRESS TRADE BALANCE WITH YUGOSLAV DISCUSSED

AB261746 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The subject today is a review of relations between Nigeria and Yugoslavia against the background of the agreements recently entered into by the two parties at a meeting in Belgrade.

The agreements covered educational and cultural cooperation as well as a working program on economic, scientific and technical cooperation which will cover the period of 1980 to 1982. Under the cultural and educational agreement, the two countries will endeavor to strengthen the friendly relations and understanding existing between them and encourage cooperation in the fields of information on arts, science and culture. They will also try to facilitate the exchange of university professors, teachers, educational experts, scientific research workers as well as materials in the field of education such as books, dossiers and [word indistinct].

In respect of the working program, Nigeria and Yugoslavia will cooperate in the fields of agriculture, trade, transport, planning, finance and banking, industry, engineering, construction and mining.

There is no doubt that the two agreements will further enlarge and strengthen cooperation between Nigeria and Yugoslavia. In fact, Yugoslavia has been invited to participate fully in Nigeria's Fourth National Development Plan scheduled to commence early in 1982. She has been requested to offer assistance in various areas, notably ship building, civil construction and power generation.

It will be noted, however, that the tempo of our economic realations with Yugoslavia needs to be raised. The trade pattern between the two countries is not satisfactory from the Nigerian point of view. For the past 5 years, our trade balance with Yugoslavia has been unfavorable. In 1977, Nigeria purchased goods worth more than 21 million naira from Yugoslavia while that country imported Nigerian goods of just over 1 million naira. Available figures show that that has been the situation since 1975 up to 1978. Apart from this imbalance, the volume of trade has been too low and, therefore, efforts should be made to increase it considerably.

Yugoslavia has been helping in the training of some of Nigeria's middle level manpower. So far, 958 Nigerian students have benefitted from this technical training program. The presence of a good number of Yugoslav companies operating in Nigeria also shows the depth of friendship and understanding between the two nations. Many of the Yugoslav companies are in the construction industry. It was one of them that constructed the trade fair complex near Lagos. The same company was actively involved in the rural electrification program in the former western state, while another one secured contracts for the execution of federal projects in Borno State. Apart from private business, Yugoslavia has been active in Nigeria's shipping industry. The Nigerian national shipping line placed orders for eight ships from Yugoslavia at a cost of $160 million. The latest accords between the two countries can certainly open up new horizons which will be fully exploited to the mutual advantage of Nigeria and Yugoslavia as well as their peoples.

PAPER QUESTIONS SECURITY OF EMBASSY IN MONROVIA

AB261810 Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Sergeant Doe's Progress"]

[Text] France is no friend of Africa and we ought not really to be commiserating with her over any embarrassment of misfortune that might befall her on this or any other continent. Neither her unspeakable arrogance nor her contemptuous disregard of Africa's interests commends her to us. But we do, nevertheless, condemn the invasion of the French Embassy in Monrovia, though we do so much less because of the victim, than because of the crime itself.

When Liberian troops broke into the French Embassy in Monrovia last Saturday and captured the former President Tolbert's son who had sought refuge there, they pulled off an operation of extremely dubious merit indeed.

Despite the now notorious Iranian attempt to make a virtue out of a desperate act of brigandage, it still remains a useful convention of diplomacy that embassies and their inmates ought to be immune from wanton violation by their host countries. It is a useful convention not because the principle behind it is unimpeachable, but rather because it almost certainly benefits powerless Third World countries far more than it does the nations of the West who invented it.

France had the means, if it so wished, to prevent an invasion of its embassy in Monrovia. But consider the pickle in which the Liberians would find themselves if the Paris police decided to abduct anyone they cared to from the Liberian Embassy in that city.

Closer to home, the Nigerian Government can hardly find any grounds for indifference in this incident. Its hostility to Sergeant Doe's bloody coup was far from subtle, and there is some evidence that Liberians have been inclined to take their resentment out on the Nigerians residing in their country. What, then, is the guarantee that the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia is any longer a sanctuary against Sergeant Doe's lawless progress?

All of which points to the conclusion that the incident in Monrovia must not be allowed to become a romantic precedent among African governments or peoples.

As for Adolphus Tolbert, who was snatched from the French Embassy in Monrovia, we suppose it would be merely sentimenal to expect that he will be given a fair trial. His former colleagues were not that fortunate. And, besides, a regime that went to so much trouble to capture him can hardly be thought to harbour any magnanimous intentions towards him. Which makes Sergeant Doe's progress all the more regrettable.

SENEGAL

STEVENS RETURNS, SAYS DAM CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IN 1980

AB261220 Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 25 Jun (AFP)--The construction of the Diama Dam in Senegal and of the Manantali Dam in Mali will start before the end of the year, it was indicated by the president of the Republic of Senegal, Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, on his return from a trip to Saudi Arabia.

The two dams which form part of the program of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), composed of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, constitute the two most important common ventures of the three countries against drought.

The Diama Dam, near the mouth of the Senegal, will serve to prevent against the upstream movement of saline water and to irrigate 30,000 hectares ofland. The Manantali Dam will make it possible to irrigate 250,000 hectares of land and to regulate the flow of the river for the purpose of irrigation and later to supply 800 million kWh of electricity.

The total cost of the construction of the two works (excluding hydro-electric equipment) will be 650 million dollars. As of last December a balance of about 100 million dollars remained to be found. In order to obtain supplementary financing, the heads of state of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal went on tours to Kuwait, France, West Germany, Saudi Arabia and Canada.

President Senghor disclosed, on his return from Saudi Arabia, that the latter had decided to increase its contribution (which was 100 million dollars) by 50 percent. France and West Germany who had previously announced respective contributions of 56 million dollars and 92 million dollars will, according to Mr Senghor, now offer more. Kuwait, whose contribution was 75 million dollars has, for her part, agreed toadd 30 million dollars.

SIERRA LEONE

USSR SUBMITS PROTOCOLS CONCERNING NEWS DISSEMINATION

AB262105 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr Aleksandr Vorozhtosov, today paid a courtesy call on the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr I.M. Fofanah, at his Johannes Johnson Street office.

The discussions centered on cooperation in the dissemination of news in an about both countries. The ambassador submitted two protoools concerning technical aid to Sierra Leone in this area and extended an invitation to the minister to visit the USSR.

Dr I. M. Fofanah thanked the envoy for the kind invitation and assured him that he would put the proposals to his government for consideration.

UPPER VOLTA

PAKISTANI ENVOY MEETS LAMIZANA COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

AB262140 Ouagadou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The head of state, Gen Sangoule Lamizana, this afternoon received in audience His Excellency (Siad Boukary), a special envoy of Gen Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan. The chief of Pakistan diplomacy [title as heard], who arrived in our country yesterday, is bearing a message from Gen Zia to President Lamizana. After his audience with the president, (Mr Boukary) answered questions from (Alhassan Traore): [begin recording]

[Question] Your Excellency, you have just been received in audience by the president of the republic. May we know the subject of your talks?

[Answer] Well, I had the honor to deliver a message from my president to his excellency president of Upper Volta. The contents of this message, as you know, are for the president.

[Question] Your Excellency, we know that there was a conference of Islamic countries recently in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. We also know that at the end of this conference, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was condemned. But last Sunday, the Soviet Union announced a partial withdrawal of its troops in Afghanistan. May we now know what your country's position is on the whole Afghanistan problem?

[Answer] Well, my country's stand is very clear. As you might have noticed, Pakistan respects the decisions taken at the two ministerial conferences: The first extraordinary conference held in January and the 11th Islamic Conference which was held last month.

The conference called for withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, respect for the territorial integrity of Afghanistan, respect for the independence of Afghanistan, allowing the Afghan people themselves to choose their own socio-economic system, and establishing the necessary conditions to permit the 1 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran to return home in security and in honor.

I think the stand of the two Islamic Conferences falls within the framework of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, the OAU Charter and the Islamic Conference Charter, as well as the basic principles of the nonaligned countries of which Pakistan and Upper Volta are members. [end recording]

(Mr Siad Boukary) will leave our country tomorrow, Friday. The special envoy of General Zia had earlier paid a courtesy call on the chief of Upper Voltan diplomacy, Mr Moussa Kargougou. Our foreign minister took the opportunity to stress the good relations existing between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Upper Volta.

ANGOLA

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE DETAILING SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASION'

AB270625 Paris AFP in English 0347 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Luanda, June 27 (AFP)--Some 2,000 South African troops, backed by planes and tanks, have invaded southern Angola and killed more than 300 civilians there since the beginning of the month, the Angolan Defence Ministry said here Thursday.

(In New York, the UN Security Council met in emergency session Thursday night at Angola's request to discuss the South African invasion and attacks and "continuous aggression against Angola." In Freetown, an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) spokesman condemned the invasion Thursday as an act of flagrant aggression).

The South African forces in the southern province of Cunene, boardering Namibia, currently comprised three infantry battalions--about 1,500 men--and two parachute units, backed by 40 tanks, 32 195-mm heavy artillery cannon and three squadrons of Mirage jets, the Defence Ministry said. Seven Angolan soldiers had been killed and 250 other Angolans wounded in the attacks, it added.

The ministry said that among the attacks was the occupation by parachutists of the town of Mulemba on June 8 and of Achifufua two days later. The South Africans were flown in by two Hercules C-130 planes and had indiscriminately killed women, children and old people and slaughtered cattle, it said.

The seven Angolans had been killed in a South African ambush between Ngiva and Nehone, the communique said. In other attacks, the South Africans had been backed by troops of the antigovernment UNITA rebel movement, it added. The attacks had all occurred between June 7 and 23.

(The South African Government admitted Thursday that one of its helicopters had been shot down by Angolan forces and a mechanic on board killed, but it did not say when. It was the first time Pretoria had reported a direct clash with Angolan troops since the end of South Africa's open military intervention in Angola in early 1976, around the time of Angola's independence).

A spokesman for Angola's ruling MPLA party accused South Africa Thursday of trying to destabilise the economy of Cunene Province, which was an important agricultural and industrial center.

South Africa wanted at all costs to foil the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, he said.

(In Freetown, Sierra Leone, where the foreign ministers of the OAU are meeting in preparation for next week's summit conference, OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the South African invasion of Cunene was a threat to world peace and security.

(South Africa could not claim the excuse of a right to pursuit when it was a matter of 2,000 soldiers, he said).

SOUTH AFRICA

ADN REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH ANC'S OLIVER TAMBO

LD261418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The president of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa, Oliber Tambo, has expressed his conviction that in his country "the day is not far off when the democratic perspectives contained in the charter of freedom will become a reality."

In an ADN interview to mark the 25th anniversary of the adoption of this ANC program, he stated that the order to shoot given by the Botha regime has in recent days cost the lives of at least 100 South Africans, while hundreds have been injured.

"The new and brutal offensive of the apartheid regime against our people, against SWAPO, against all the peoples of southern Africa makes it necessary for the international anti-apartheid movement to strengthen its offensive for the complete isolation of the regime in Pretoria".

Oliver Tambo stressed that "the liberation of South Africa is in the interests of a world free from the cancerous growth of racism and war". The fighters in South Africa are aware of their internationalist duty in this regard.

Oliver Tambo condemned the NATO states' support for the apartheid regime. "This collaboration has helped make racist South Africa the imperialist bridgehead and gendarme which it is today."

He contimued: "The hegemonistic aspirations of foreign and domestic capital in South Africa have now led to a desperate attempt by the Botha regime to organize a so-called assemly of southern African states.

"This is a transparent attempt to extend the influence of apartheid South Africa and its NATO allies to all countries in the south of African Continent in order to make these states the political, economic and military accomplices of imperialism.

"In order to put this plan into practice, the apartheid system in South Africa is increasingly stepping up its aggression against the independent states of our region, concentrating especially on Angola and Zambia."

Tambo said that the NATO powers "are still blocking and sabotaging effective international actions for the isolation of the apartheid regime." The governments in Washington and other NATO capitals, therefore, "stand accused as accomplices in the crimes of apartheid against humanity."